

### SYNOPSIS.

Even the inebriate colony which I noted established by the state of New York will in no way provide for the drug habit. This is probably because it does not come so obviously within the protective province of the state as

duty. Every year doctors are being graduated from our medical schools with an intimate knowledge of diseases that they will rarely encounter but without any knowledge of drug and alcoholic conditions which await them in appalling numbers. They must realize their responsibility in

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sta in 1867 for \$7,200,000. The figure of wealth yielded in return for this investment, according to the testimony of Delegate James Wickernham before the committee on territories on March 29 last, were supplied to him by the treasury department. Costing but \$1,200,000, and an average of \$200,000 annually for the maintenance of its government, the territory has

road's pay roll more than forty years and over one thousand five hundred men who served forty years or more are now receiving pensions. It has more than four thousand active employees between the ages of sixty and seventy years. There are on the pay roll or pension list of the railroad nearly five hundred men who have been with the road over fifty years.

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The need of hospitals, private and public, for scientific treatment of drug addiction, is urgent, writes Charles B. Tolyan in the Century, discussing "The Drug Taker and the Physician." There has never been a state or city hospital meant primarily for such patients, though some have been received and treated at the Massachusetts state hospital for dipomanics and inebriates. The state and city make provision for treating the insanities that arise in advanced stages of the habit, on an isolated, forcibly segregated basis, but not for treating the craving, but not for treating the habit itself.

Even the inebriate colony which is now established by the state of New York is in no way provision for drug takers. This is probably because it does not come so obviously within the protective provinces of the state as

does the alcoholic, since he is not turbulent and does not break the law except in order to obtain his customary dose. At the present time with all the enormous drug consumption, there is no provision by state or city, or by charity organization, for the special treatment of the drug taker, although more than any other sick person in the world he is absolutely unable to care for himself.

It will be seen that the physician is the proper agent to deal with the evil under discussion, both in safeguarding the patient from acquiring the habit and in correcting the habit when once it has been acquired. He must then, be thoroughly equipped for his duty. Every year doctors are being graduated from our medical schools with an intimate knowledge of diseases that they will rarely encounter but without any knowledge of drug and alcoholic conditions, which are them in appalling numbers. They must realize their responsibility in

**Kinglake on Port.**  
Kinglake, the historian, was polite yet frank. It is related that, upon one occasion, while dining with old Dr. Marsham, the warden of Merton, he was asked to give his opinion of some port wine which was supposed to be remarkably good. "I am no judge of port myself, Kinglake," said Dr. Marsham; "but I know you are, and I should like your opinion."  
"Well," said Kinglake, "I have three ways of judging port wine. The first is by the color, the second is by the odor, and the third is by the flavor. Now, the color of your wine, Marsham"—holding it up and looking at it critically—"is good; the odor"—here he held the glass to his nose for a moment, and then added, with some hesitation—"is far from unpleasant; the flavor is"—here he tasted it and put the wineglass down hastily—"Would you be kind enough to pass me the sherry?"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The territory of Alaska has yielded to its owner, the United States, \$200,000,000 in mineral wealth; in fish and furs this bleak possession has yielded \$227,710,036, and it has paid directly into the United States treasury \$14,792,461 in cash. Adding the tribute of fisheries, furs, minerals and mammals, the people of the United States have within forty-two years taken \$444,102,500 out of Alaska.

This territory was bought from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. The figure of wealth yielded in return for this investment, according to the testimony of Delegate James Wickersham before the committee on territories on March 29 last, were supplied to him by the treasury department. Costing but \$1,200,000, and an average of \$200,000 annually for the maintenance of its government, the territory has re-

turned to the United States \$10,000,000 a year. Its people now petition the government to enable them to conserve for their own use its vast and yet undeveloped resources. They want to govern themselves, and ultimately to achieve statehood. The nation has always taken tribute from Alaska, while retaining its own wealth for itself and its individual states. Why not give Alaska a chance?

—New York Times.

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